

FEBRUARY

# Jacksonville Republican.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1842.

Whole No. 264

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED,  
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At \$2.50 in advance, or \$5.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue will be considered an engagement for the next.

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Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuation. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

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Advertisements inserted in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbid and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

**ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES OF MAILS.**

On Route 3602—Jacksonville to Huntsville.  
Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 6 p. m.  
Departs—Tuesdays & Saturdays, 8 a. m.  
On Route 3600—Jacksonville to Rome, Ga.  
Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 1 p. m.  
Departs—Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 a. m.  
On Route 3601—Jacksonville to Cahoon, Tenn.  
Arrives—Sundays 5 p. m.  
Departs—Tuesdays, 6 a. m.  
On Route 3602—Jacksonville to McDonough, Ala.  
Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays 7 p. m.  
Departs—Wednesdays and Fridays, 5 a. m.  
On Route 3603—Jacksonville to Talladega, Ala.  
Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 9 a. m.  
Departs—Wednesdays and Fridays, 6 p. m.  
E. L. WOODWARD, C. M.

## NEW WORKS.

**Comprehensive Commentary.**—Six vols.—Taken from the works of Scott, Henry, Gill, Doddridge, Adam Clarke, Patrick, Pool, Louth, Burder, Harmer, Calm, Stewart, Robinson, Bush, Rosenmueller, Bloomfield, and many others; edited by Rev. Wm. Jenks D. D. and also a Baptist edition, edited by the Rev. M. Wayne. Containing a large number of beautiful Engravings, Maps and Illustrations.

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**Lives of the Presidents.**—One volume.

**Scripture Illustrations.**—Derived from the Magazines, Customs, Rites, Traditions and habits of speech of the Eastern Nations.

**Psalms Bible.**—With Marginal Readings, a full selection of References, arranged in manner hitherto unattempted. A Critical introduction to the Holy Scriptures. An Essay on the right interpretation of the Language of Scripture. Three Sermons on the Evidences of Christianity. A Geographical and Historical Index. A Dictionary to the Bible, and Brown's Concordance. A Beautiful Family Record, Maps and Engravings, neatly and Numerous Wood cuts.

Specimen copies of the above and several other Works, neatly printed on fine paper, and bound in the most beautiful and durable manner, have been left at this office, where persons who may wish to subscribe for either or have an opportunity to examine them.

**R. E. W. HEDDAYS,**

CLERK AND WATCH MAKER.  
TAKES this method of informing his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music Boxes, and Jewels. He has removed his Shop from a street near the Square in the room formerly occupied by J. Crow, Esq.

Just required for all work when delivered.  
Jacksonville, Sept. 15th, 1841.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.**

THE undersigned having been qualified as Administrator of the estate of James L. A. Adams, dec. hereby give notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them duly authenticated for payment within the time prescribed by law or they will be forever barred, and those indebted to said estate are hereby requested to make immediate payment.

JOHN R. ARMSTRONG,  
JAMES B. ARMSTRONG,  
ADMS'.

Dec. 15, 1841.—3m.—\$7 50.

## TIN-WARE

**MANUFACTORY.**

The subscribers would inform the citizens of Benton county, that they Manufacture Tin ware of all kinds and keep constantly on hand complete assortment.

Also, gutter and pipe for dwelling houses made and put up in the neatest manner.

Merchants supplied at short notice on reasonable terms.

A. & N. WOOD.

Talladega Nov. 3rd, 1841.

## EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

THE undersigned hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the estate of James H. Adams, dec'd, to come forward immediately make payment; and those having claims against said estate, are also notified to present them duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be barred.

T. D. SNARE, Executors.

JOHN SNIDER, J.

Dec. 8, 1841.—6t. \$3.50.

## NOTICE.

By virtue of an execution from the circuit court of Benton co. I will sell to the highest bidder for cash, before the court house in the town of Jacksonville on the first day of February next, all the right, title and claim, and demand that Charles Harris and to the west half of Section No. 26, township 16, Range 10, to satisfy said execution of Philip Weir.

Wm. C. PRICE, Sheriff.

Nov. 1842.—5t.—\$3 00.

## A TALE OF TERROR.

BY T. HODG.

The following story I had from the lips of a well known Aeronaut, and nearly in the same words:

I was on one of my ascents from Vauxhall, and a gentleman of the name of Mavor had engaged himself as a companion in my aerial excursion. But when the time came his nerves failed him, and I looked vainly round for the person who was to occupy the vacant seat in the car. Having waited for him till the last possible moment, and the crowd in the gardens becoming impatient, I prepared to ascend alone, and the last cord that attached me to the earth was about to be cast off, when suddenly a strange gentleman pushed forward and volunteered to go up with me into the clouds. He pressed the request with so much earnestness, that having satisfied myself, and received his promise to submit in every point to my directions, I consented to receive him in the absence of the other person. He stepped with evident eagerness and alacrity into the machine. In another minute we were rising above the trees, and in justice to my companion, I must say that in all my experience, no person at a first ascent had ever shown such perfect coolness and self-possession. The sudden rise of the machine, the novelty of the situation, the real and exaggerated dangers of the voyage, and the cheering of the spectators, are apt to cause some trepidation, or at any rate excitement, in the boldest individuals; whereas the stranger was composed and comfortable as if he had been sitting quietly at home in his own library chair. A bird could not have seemed more at ease, or more in its element, and yet he solemnly assured me upon his honor, that he had never been up before in his life. Instead of exhibiting any distrust or great fright from the earth, he evinced the liveliest pleasure whenever I emptied one of my bags of sand, and even once or twice urged me to part with more of the ballast. In the mean time, the wind, which was very light, carried us gently along in a north-east direction, and the day being particularly bright and clear, we enjoyed a delightful bird's-eye view of the great metropolis, and the surrounding country. My companion listened with great interest, while I pointed out to him the various objects around which we passed, till I happened casually to observe that the balloon must be directly over Hoxton. My fellow-traveller then for the first time betrayed some uneasiness, and anxiously inquired whether I thought he could be recognized by any one at our then distance from the earth. It was, I told him, quite impossible. Nevertheless he continued very uneasy, frequently repeating, "I hope they don't see me," and entreating me earnestly to discharge more ballast. It then flashed upon me the first time that this offer to ascend with me had been a whim of the moment, and that he feared the being seen at that perilous elevation by any member of his own family. I therefore asked him if he resided at Hoxton, to which he replied in the affirmative; urging again, and with great vehemence, the emptying of the remaining sand-bags.

This, however, was out of the question, considering the altitude of the balloon, the course of the wind, and the proximity of the sea coast. But my companion was deaf to those reasons—he insisted on going higher, and on my refusal to discharge more ballast, deliberately pulled off and threw his hat, coat, and waistcoat overboard.

"Hurrah, that lightened her!" he shouted, "but it's not enough yet," and he began unloosing his cravat.

"Nonsense," said I, "my good fellow, nobody can recognize you at this distance, even with a telescope."

"Don't be sure of that," he retorted rather simply, "they have sharp eyes at Miles'."

"At where?"

"At Miles' Madhouse!"

Gracious Heavens!—the truth flashed upon me in an instant. I was sitting in a frail car of a balloon, at least a mile above the earth, with a Lunatic!

The horrors of the situation, for a minute, seemed to deprive me of my senses. A sudden freak of disordered fancy—a transient fury—the slightest struggle, might send us both, at a moment's notice, into eternity! In the mean time, the man, still repeating his insane cry of "higher, higher, higher," divested himself successively, of every remaining article of clothing, throwing each portion, as soon as taken off, to the winds. The intuity of remorse, or rather the probability of its producing a fatal irritation, kept me silent during these operations: but judge of

my terror, when having thrown his stockings overboard, I heard him say, "we are not yet high enough by ten thousand miles—one of us must throw out the other."

To describe my feelings at this speech is impossible. Not only the awfulness of my position, but its novelty, conspired to bewilder me—certainly no flight of imagination—no, not the wildest nightmare dream had ever placed me in so desperate and forlorn a situation. It was horrible, very horrible! Words, pleadings, remonstrances, useless, and resistance would be certain destruction. I had better have been quarantined in an American Wilderness, at the mercy of a savage Indian! And now, without daring to stir a hand in opposition, I saw the lunatic deliberately heave one, and then the other bag of ballast from the car, the balloon of course rising with proportionate rapidity. Up, up, up it soared, to an altitude I had never even dared to contemplate—the earth was lost to my eyes, and nothing but the huge clouds rolled beneath us! The world was gone, I felt, forever! The man, however, was still dissatisfied with our ascent, and again began to mutter.

"Have you a wife and children?" he asked abruptly.

Prompted by natural instinct, and with pardonable deviation from truth, I replied that I was married, and had seven young ones who depended on me for their bread!

"That's all right!" laughed the man, with a sparkling of his eyes that chilled my very marrow. "I have three hundred wives and five thousand children; and if the balloon had not been so heavy, by carrying double, I should have been home to them by this time."

"And where do you live?" I asked, in order to gain insight by any question that I could direct to him.

"In the moon," replied the man, and when I have lightened the car, I shall be there in no time."

I heard no more, for suddenly approaching me, and throwing his arms around my body—

## HUNTING IN VERMONT.

**Extraordinary Sagacity and Perseverance of the Canine Race.**—A letter in the Vermont Sentinel, dated at Troy, in that State, gives the following curious incident in a hunter's life:

During the past week Mr. Mass Hayward, of Troy, with his two hounds went in pursuit of game. A fox was soon started and the dogs, which were well accustomed to the chase having run together for a long time, pursued with unusual vigor, sending forth at every bound as they passed the surrounding hills their well known cry. He kept within hearing of them the fore part of the day, but in the afternoon they separated, and he entirely lost them. He then went home, thinking they would return at night as usual, but they did not arrive.

The next day, with a friend, he set out and spent a long time in searching for them, but all proved unsuccessful. Eight days from this two of his neighbors happened to be passing a piece of woods scarcely a mile from his own house, when they chanced to hear a faint howling. They immediately repaired to the spot from whence the sound proceeded; here they found one of the dogs standing at the mouth of the hole in which the fox had burrowed. The sagacious animal, instead of avoiding them as he always did when strangers approached him, ran to meet them, though so weak and exhausted by hunger as to be unable to move without the greatest difficulty, wagged his tail, leaped and bounded like the most devoted spaniel when meeting his master after a long separation, as if he knew not how to contain or express his joy at their arrival. He then ran back to the hole; set up a mournful howl of distress, and then again ran back to meet them, and urged them forward by every means in his power, like the most rational being, as if he knew the life of his companion was in the utmost peril.

Tools were immediately procured for digging, and they set themselves to work. As soon as this was done the poor starving animal seemed to be contented, and willing to leave his companion with them and come home for the first time during the whole eight days. Here he did not stay longer than was necessary to satisfy his hunger, but immediately went back to see the result.

The men, after digging to the depth of twelve feet, came in contact with the dog, completely moulded in the solid earth, but still alive. They soon liberated him, but not without much difficulty, and two dogs met apparently with much joy;

it was like the meeting of old and cherished absent friends. The hole was then cleared out, upon which the other dog rushed in and brought out the fox, which had long been dead, and both grappled it as if to glut their revenge, with all the ardour that they would if he had been taken alive, when fresh in the chase.

It appears that the dog had burrowed the fox in the afternoon before named, when one of them followed it to the distance of twenty five feet, when he overtook and killed it; he then worked his way back to within twelve feet of the entrance, where a root five or six inches in diameter crossed the hole; this he gnawed off—but in the meantime a large stone had rolled which blocked up the passage so closely as to leave only a small opening just sufficient to supply him with fresh air; here he lived eight days without a morsel of food, at the same time digging out the hole in order to escape, but which served only to confine him more closely, until at last he was unable to move at all. During all this time the other dog stood without leaving him, waiting for him to call for help, and he well articulated with his voice, and will vouch for the truth of every word of the above. Mr. H. would say to his brother hunters in Berlin, where he formerly resided, in all your catamount and bare hunts, coon and wild goose chases, tell among all your doxies one that beats this!

Sixmen.—This is what Grace Harlow, in London Assurance, says of it. "The man that loses sunrise loses the sweetest part of his existence. I have to wish the first year that glistered in the opening eye of morning—the silent song the flowers breathe—the thrilling of the woodland notes—the which the smallest branch trickles applause—these swelling out the sweetest creation's melody, seem to pour some soft and merry melody into daylight's ear, as if the world had dreamed a happy thing, and now smiled after the telling of it!"

## EXTENT OF THE BRITISH DOMINIONS.

The Liverpool Times, in announcing the birth of the Duke of Cornwall, thus sums up the vast extent of the empire, which it is to be hoped he will at some future and distant day, preside over. "Salutes in honor of his birth will be fired—in America—on the shores of Hudson Bay, along the whole line of the Canadian Lakes, in New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, New Foundland, the Bermudas, at a hundred points in the West Indies, in the forests of Guatemala, and in the distant Falkland Islands, near Cape Horn, in Europe—the British Islands, from the Rock of Gibraltar, from the impregnable fortifications of Malta, and in the Ionian Islands in Africa—on the Gambia Coast, and St Helena and Ascension, from the Cape to the Orange River, and at the Mauritius; in Asia—from the fortress of Aken in Arabia, in Karrack in the Persian Gulf, by the British army in Afghanistan, along the Himalayan Mountains, the banks of the Indus and Ganges, to the southern point of India, in the Island of Ceylon, beyond the Ganges in Assam and Aracan, at Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, and on the shores of China, at Hong Kong and Chusan, in Australia, at the settlement formed on every side of the Australian Continent and Islands, and in the Strait which separates the Islands of the New Zealanders. No prince has ever been born, in this or any other country—in ancient or modern times—whose birth would be hailed with rejoicings at so many different and distant points in every quarter of the world."

## Report of the Post-Master General.

In 1790, the whole number of Post Offices in the U. S. was 75, the number of the miles of post roads 1,875; the revenue \$37,636; the expenditure \$32,140. In 1840 the whole number of post offices was 15,488; the number of miles of post roads 155,739; the gross revenue for that year \$4,539,265 and the expenditure \$4,759,110.

The revenue of the Department is constantly fluctuating, and for some time past has been diminishing, principally on account of the increased facilities which rail roads and steamboats furnish, for the transmission of letters, secondly from the abuse of the franking privilege, and thirdly, in the establishment of private expresses upon the great mail routes.

The amount of revenue from postages &c. for the current year, is estimated at \$4,380,000, the expenditures at \$4,490,000, leaving a deficit of 110,000.

To this deficit the Secretary, rather than reduce the transportation of the Mail, has exercised the authority given to him by Congress, and readjusted the commissions given to deputy Post Masters, by which \$100,000 is saved to the Department.

The number of deputy post masters is 14,090. Upon the subject of a reduction of letter postage, the Post-Master General has not made up an opinion—he thinks however, that some might be advantageously made in the manner of receiving newspaper postage, by requiring it in advance, and that the postage should be increased on the manuscript sheets.

He urges upon Congress some legislation to protect the interest of the Post office Department, against private expresses for carrying letters and packages for pay, on Post Roads.

For the year ending June 1841, the U. S. Mail was transported on rail roads and steamboats 3,946,450 miles at the cost of \$585,843; on horse and mule 12,088,862 miles at cost of \$781,000; and coaches 18,961,251 miles at cost of \$1,000,000—making

greatly with the sum of \$2,586,843. He suggests that the Department should adopt measures to protect the rights to transport the mail, by the advancement of express companies, to such of these companies as the Post-Master General invites to transport the several rail road companies at Washington on the 1st of January.

The attention of Congress is also called to the franking privilege, which is much abused, and which should be restricted, or reduced to proper limits.

## Anti-Slavery Meetings.

Anti-slavery meetings have recently been held in our city. One was held in Cherry street, above Town, by the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery Society. It was a semi-annual meeting, and was unusually large.—The proceedings were deeply interesting, and the same time moderate and patriotic. Several eloquent speeches were made. A gentleman from Boston, named Adams, made an able address. The object of the cause, he described as very encouraging, and it was determined the ensuing year, to do a much larger business in the way of lecturing and in distributing gratuitous publications than heretofore. A resolution to this effect was adopted, and nearly \$1,000 were raised on the spot to carry it into execution. Simultaneously with this meeting an Anti-Slavery Fair was held in the Session Room in Cherry street, above Fifth. The display was chaste and beautiful, and between \$700 and \$800 were raised. It will thus be seen that those in our community, who are opposed to Slavery, are up and doing.

## Phila. Enq.

[We have before us the Proceedings of the Special Meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of Eastern Pennsylvania. They are tinged with the darkest Fanaticism.—They declare their determination to ply the work with more energy. They are accordingly organizing themselves with more ferocity than ever. They are preparing to establish more presses and circulate more publications. They denounce every minister of the Gospel, who refuses to bear testimony against slave holding. They take sides with Great Britain in her outrageous attacks upon our property. They have even brought themselves to that point of infatuation, as to express a willingness to sacrifice the Union itself to their fanatical notions—as appears from the following resolution, which was adopted by their Convention:

"Resolved, That while we desire to preserve the American Union upon honorable terms, and are willing to make sacrifices for its preservation, we assert to be the duty of every State in the Union to put an end to its participation in slavery, by altering the Constitution or otherwise, at all hazards and in all possible events."

Now, what are we to expect from madmen of this description—who, instead of letting us alone in our municipal affairs, instead of cultivating that spirit of conciliation and harmony, which is so es-

sential to the preservation of our Union, meddle with our domestic concerns; break into our fire sides and altars—and express a stern determination to sacrifice the Union itself to their ruthless fanaticism.—Rich. (Va.) Enq.

We find in the New Orleans Bulletin of Monday the letter which we republish, giving a final confirmation, with fuller details, of the Santa Fe expedition. The letter first appeared in the St. Louis papers.

The Bulletin adds, with some emphasis that the recital of the treatment shown to American citizens, will rouse the blood of every American. The maltreatment of the American consul, and the pillage of American citizens, will doubtless call forth some action on the part of our Government.

We do not sufficiently understand the character of the expedition and its acts, to be able to say how far the seizure of the Americans accompanying it, was warranted as an act of war; but we do believe that in their treatment as prisoners of war, the laws of civilization and the common dictates of humanity, have been violated without scruple or compunction; and we foresee a flame of resentment against the Mexicans, the spread of which no international pun-

are likely to prevent, and which ring upon that feeble and weak state a deadly and terrible war.

Incidents of life occurring from day to day, and, we suspect, some not altogether divested of fiction, are not unfrequently to be met with in the public prints, in which they are heralded as instances of the all-absorbing and ever enduring affection which burns with eternal brightness in the bosom of wives, mothers and sisters. But who has ever before seen in the columns of public journals, a record exhibiting to the world the equally intense and not less abiding devotion of husbands, fathers and brothers? Such records are rare indeed; not as we believe, that the latter instances are less frequent than the former, but because there is in them less to impress the amiable feelings of our nature, and excite that peculiar interest which surrounds every thing hallowed by female virtue or heroism.

The Lowell Journal, relates a case in point, which, through succeeding years, had failed to interest the pen of the chronicler. In a grave yard, situated in a wild rural place, about a mile from a little village in that vicinity, stands a very neat granite monument. It is the only monument in the yard, and stands by itself over a solitary grave, apart from all other graves. The history of that monument is interesting and melancholy in the extreme. It marks the spot where lies buried the young wife of one of the young men of the village. He was married a few years since, to one who seemed in every way calculated to render him happy. At that time the prospects of the young couple bid fair for a long life of happiness and usefulness. In a year or two after marriage, the small pox broke out and raged in the neighborhood. The young wife was attacked with this dreadful disease and became its victim.

The fears of the community prevented her friends from attending her during her sickness. Her husband, her physician, and one or two attendants were the only persons who were present to smooth down her dying pillow. The same fears took away the accustomed



forms of a Christian burial. A spot for her grave was pointed out in the grave yard, remote from other graves, by the proper authorities; and at the hour of night, with none present but the husband, the physician and one or two fearless friends, the burial took place. There was no long train of kindred to witness the ceremony: the afflicted husband was the only relative who, at the burial, ventured to shed the last tear over the grave of the loved and the departed.

Months rolled on, and black melancholy still brooded over the young man, but soon loosened its hold somewhat. Sorrow still remained, but it was soon mingled with resignation. He resumed his accustomed occupation, and seemed to forget the past; the past not forgotten, however, for the object which the past had endeared to him. The grave of his wife was visible and close. Over that grave he pointed to a monument to her memory. That monument, although a life-long memory, had been to him a work with his own hands. He pointed to the rough blocks of granite, and then to the finished monument. He said that he had been told that if he was educated, and did you indulge in too free use of ardent spirits? The whole number of convicts at this time was one hundred and seventy-seven, and the following is the melancholy result of the inquiry:

"Eighty-four answered that they were constantly intoxicated when they could procure the means of indulgence; that they were brought up without religious or moral instruction, and almost wholly destitute of education."

"Thirty replied they were drunkards, brought up without religious or moral instruction, and almost wholly destitute of education."

"The remainder of the convicts, who were brought up without religious or moral instruction, and almost wholly destitute of education, were brought up without religious or moral instruction, and almost wholly destitute of education."

#### MY BUMPS, AND SO ON.

Thus exclaimed Jack Downing in his

#### INTEMPERANCE—A CAUSE OF CRIME.

The following is the conclusion of the late Report of the Inspectors of the Tennessee Penitentiary. It speaks volumes and requires not a word of comment at our hands. We have no doubt, that if the statistics of crime throughout the whole world could be accurately ascertained, it would be found, that nineteen twentieths of the convicts have been either "common drunkards" or constant dram-drinkers. But to the Report:

"The undersigned have long been of opinion that almost every crime may be traced either directly or indirectly to the improper use of ardent spirits. For the purpose of testing the truth of this opinion in relation to the inmates of the Penitentiary, a day was appointed to interrogate them on this and other important matters; and as they are all locked up in their cells a large portion of the Sabbath, that day was selected as affording the best opportunity of interrogating them separately and alone. Each convict was asked the following questions: Had you the advantage of moral and religious instruction in your youth? If you were educated, and did you indulge in too free use of ardent spirits? The whole number of convicts at this time was one hundred and seventy-seven, and the following is the melancholy result of the inquiry:

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#### MARRIAGE IN FRANCE.

A late English Journal gives the following passage from Swinburn's Courts of Europe, recently published:

"The extravagance of the French is scarce credible, and nothing in England ever equaled it, at least that I ever heard of. The *trousseau* of Mademoiselle Martignon, who is going to marry the Baron de Montmorency, is to cost a hundred thousands crowns, (about £25,000.) There are to be a hundred dozen of Chemises and so on in proportion. The expense of rigging out a bride is equal to a handsome portion in England; five thousand pounds worth of linen lace and gowns, is a common thing among them."

Let any of our fair country women, on reading the above, might be tempted to repine at their lot, and to imagine it inferior to that of the women of France. We propose to give a brief sketch of the progress of matrimonial arrangement in that country. The father of the young lady is first applied to, with a view to ascertain what is the portion he will give her. If the sum mentioned is deemed insufficient, he cannot be prevailed upon to increase it, and the applicant is obstinate, the negotiation is at an end. At length there is found one who is willing to receive her upon the terms proposed. Forthwith commences preparation of the *trousseau*, which is made as large as possible, with a view to secure to her for a considerable portion of life, a supply of clothing independent of her husband, as with that of Mademoiselle Martignon, as we stated above, is to cost a hundred thousands crowns, (about £25,000.)

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contents of the Pittsburgh, Lancaster, York, and Chambersburg letter bags. It is thought the robbery is a most extensive one; but its full extent cannot be known for a long time unless the robbers are detected and the property recovered.

#### REPUBLICAN.

JACKSONVILLE ALA., FEB. 2, 1842.

Below will be found so much of the late instructions from the Post Master General to Deputy Post Masters, as relates to Newspapers and Pamphlets which have been written on.

It seems that the P. O. Department, requires Deputy Post Masters to charge letter postage on all Newspapers and pamphlets transmitted in the mail on which there is any writing other than the name of the person addressed. This is founded on a law passed in 1825; and though it may seem rigid, yet Deputy Post Masters have no discretion in the matter, but must discharge their duty agreeably to law and instructions from the Department, in pursuance thereof.

It is therefore to be hoped that all good citizens will avoid the practice of writing on Newspapers and pamphlets sent in the mail, and thereby save Post Masters the disagreeable necessity of charging letter postage on them. For however unpleasant the duty, Post Masters are bound to remove the envelopes from all transient papers and pamphlets, and examine them in reference to this matter.

#### TO THE POSTMASTERS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

The multiplied and increasing attempts to violate the law and defraud the revenue, by writing on the wrapper or margin of newspapers and pamphlets sent by mail, enclosing memoranda or other things within them, underscoring, dotting, or pricking letters or words, and by various other devices, with the view to evade the payment of legal postage, force upon the Postmaster General the necessity of directing me to call the special attention of Postmasters to the unflinching discharge of their duty in this particular.

The wrappers of all transient papers and pamphlets, which have reached their destination, should be removed, and the papers examined. Those used in the manner above alluded to, as the vehicles of communication, should be charged, on delivery, with letter postage; if refused or not taken up, they should be returned to the office where first mailed, and Postmaster, there, should invariably collect the legal penalty of five dollars, of the person, who committed the offense.

A wrapper forms no part of the paper or pamphlet; neither is postage paid on it as such, and it is much the duty of Postmasters to take the wrappers from transient papers and examine them in reference to frauds on the revenue as to ascertain whether letters be single or whether the postage be correctly charged. Nothing can be more unjust than to censure a Postmaster for vigilance in this branch of his duty.

The Postmaster General cannot bring himself to believe, that public sentiment when well informed, will fail to sustain you in the faithful discharge of this duty, as imperative upon you as any other.

By the law of 1825 "any memorandum" in writing on a newspaper or pamphlet, subjects it to letter postage; and in the opinion of the Department, any words, however few, other than the name of the person addressed, constitute a "memorandum" within the meaning of the law.

The vast amount of service which the mail establishment is compelled to perform by the existing laws without any remuneration, and the many additional mail facilities which the public voice daily calls for, render it absolutely necessary not only that every dollar of law revenue shall be collected and accounted for, but that frauds and leaks of all kinds be prevented.

Your attention is also called to the instruction relative to your duty in the transmission of money to the publishers of newspapers or acting as their agent. Much misunderstanding appears to exist on this subject which it is desirable should be corrected. All that you may lawfully do is contained in the following: and if this is not strictly observed, the Postmaster General will be compelled to withdraw the instruction entirely.

"A Postmaster may enclose money in a letter to the publisher of a newspaper, to pay the subscription of a third person, and frank the letter, if written or signed by himself; but if the letter be signed by another person, the Postmaster cannot frank it. But this service not required of him, and he may perform it as a matter of courtesy or decline it, at his option. Such letters should contain only, and relate solely to the transmission of money from individual subscribers to publishers of newspapers, and not the collections of agents or others; and they should not cover correspondence on any other subject whatever; and it is not proper for a Postmaster to become the agent of newspaper publishers or others, and use his frank in the transaction of such business."

Should you be requested to attend to any newspaper business requiring the use of your frank, respecting which you have doubts, you should decline it altogether.

Postage should be rated according to

distance on the route by which letters and papers are usually sent.

I am, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
PH. C. FULLER.  
2nd Assist. P. M. Gen.  
Post Office Department,  
January 11, 1842.

#### For the Jacksonville Republican.

#### THE AFFECTIONS.

The affections have their seat in the mind, and are the liveliest emblem of intelligent beings. They are the life spring of every action, are manifested either in love or hatred, desire or hope, and may be made a constant source of refined enjoyment or of misery and unhappiness according to the nature and tendency of the objects towards which they are directed, or by which they are called forth. The affections are the machinery which set men going in all the affairs of life. But the affections which manifest themselves in vain and ambitious desires, which tempt men to grasp at fleeting shadow in the pursuit of new and chimerical objects, or which lie concealed under lock and key, in the miser's chest, in that of gold and silver, are not those which are proposed to be considered; but they are those which lie deep in the human soul—those of a pure, lovelier, gentler nature, which manifest themselves in acts of tenderness & love towards mankind. These principles of affection, like all the other faculties of the mind, were implanted within us for a wise and noble purpose, and should be cultivated to their utmost extent. The man who suffers these attributes of the mind to lie dormant, and yields to other impulses, will of necessity become hardened and little susceptible of those more refined and tender feelings, which flow from the fountain of affection, and render life a scene of loveliness. Extinguish at once this refined passion of the soul, annihilate this principle, and you have destroyed the most essential part of man's existence. Take this from, and you leave nothing to promote his happiness or social enjoyment. It would be like extinguishing the sun from the heavens. It is that principle which warms and invigorates almost all the other mental faculties, and without it man must be continually and forever miserable. Find a man who is destitute of affection, the chords of whose heart have never vibrated at the touch of this heavenly inhabitant, who never listens to tales of woe, who never heeds the cry of the child of misery, who has no tender regard for the feelings of others, or for mankind in general, find such a man, and you will see a demon of darkness, a character blackened by every crime and odious to mankind.

The affections are sweet springs within, which send forth sweet waters, to exert their benign influence in healing the disorders of society, and renovating mankind. And when they are exhibited in the female sex, as they most often are, they spread an inexpressible charm over their whole persons, and give to their character and disposition a peculiar sweetness. As exhibiting the influence which this principle exerts, some females may not unfrequently be compared to those flowers are watered by living springs, or which bloom in native freshness on the verdant bank of some flowing stream, and others, as to those which grow in a barren soil or in a sandy desert. In consideration of the importance of cultivating this faculty, we say that man is born for a higher and nobler purpose, than to pursue objects of sensual pleasure and gratification—objects which are calculated to deaden the purer affections, and deface the image of virtue from his soul. He was formed a social and intelligent being, and endowed with faculties which are calculated to render him supremely happy or miserable. It is therefore the duty of every man, to cultivate this exalted faculty of the mind, since it tends not only to increase his own happiness, but that of those around him.

—The affections are plants of celestial origin, and the more they are cultivated here the higher will they bloom in the paradise above. And the more they are cultivated here, the more will earth be assimilated to heaven, and its inhabitants to the inhabitants above.

The affections are immortal, and shall endure fresh and vigorous as perennial springs, as long as a spark of immortality remains. Imperishable, they shall remain while universal nature shall be doomed to destruction. Death cannot break the ties of affection. He may rob us of the bodies of our friends—he may ruthlessly tear them from our embrace, and drag them to the solitude of his own dark chambers, but deathless affection triumphs over separation and the bond of union is unbroken. The affections shall be coequal with the throne and empire of Deity.

J. M. B.

Nashville Jan 24.

Congress.—In the Senate on the 13th the report upon the Fiscal Agency was referred to a Select Committee, after which that body adjourned to Monday the 17th. The bill to authorize a re-issue of Treasury Notes passed the House on the 14th by a majority of forty-three votes; the 15th was devoted to a discussion of the Bankrupt Law, in which we notice that the Hon. Cave Johnson participated.—Union.

THE BANKRUPT LAW.—The National Intelligencer of the 15th says, "we do not believe it will be repealed." How is this, since the House has instructed a committee to report a bill to repeal it? Will the Senate arrest it?—Jb

Robbery at Washington.—Some of the light fingered gentry have been at work in Washington, and robbed one of the Departments. A room over the Patent office was entered by false keys and articles of great value, mostly presents from other governments, stolen: Three articles alone were valued at \$12,000, viz: the famous gold snuff box, presented by the Emperor Alexander to Lieutenant Harris, the American Charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, the pearl necklace presented by the Marquis of Muscat to President Van Buren; and a gold sabbard, presented by the Vice Roy of Peru to Commodore Biddle. No suspicion, as yet, rests on any one. The Commissioners of Patents (Henry L. Ellsworth, esq.) has issued a hand-bill offering a reward of \$1,000.

#### Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.			
Cotton,	lb.	7 a 8	
Bugging, Dundee,	yd.	20 a 22	
Ky.	..	33 a 33	
Bale rope, northern,	lb.	10 a 12	
Ky.	..	12 a 14	
Bacon, Hams	..	10 a 12 1/2	
sides	..	7 a 8	
shoulders	..	6 a 7	
Butter, Goshen	..	12 1/2 a 15	
country	..	14 a 15	
Coffee, Rio	..	14 a 15	
green Havana	..	18 a 20	
Java	..	00 a 00	
Cheese	..	12 a 15	
Iron, sheet	..	10 a 12 1/2	
hoop	..	10	
Plough moulds	..	18 1/2 a 20	
Steel, German	..	14 a	
American blist.	..	18 1/2 a 20	
English	..	8 a 10	
cast	..	20 a	
Nails, cast	..	20 a	
wrought	..	20 a 7	
Rice	..	20 a 25	
Sugar, loaf	..	16 a 18	
lump	..	8 a 10	
N. O.	..	10 a 12	
Porto Rico	..	\$1 50 a 3 00	
Spirits, brandy com.	gal.	75 na 1 00.	
Am.	..	50 a 75	
rum, N. E.	..	62 1/2 a 75	
Lafayette	..	2 00 a 2 50	
St. Croix	..	1 50 a 2 50	
Jamaica	..	2 00 a 2 50	
Gin, Holland	..	60 a 1 00	
American	..	30 a 33	
whiskey rec.	..	28 a 30	
com.	..	75 a 1 25	
brandy, peach	..	50 a 75	
apple	..	2 50 a 4 00	
Wines, Madeira	..	1 25 a 3 50	
Teneriffe	..	1 75 a 3 50	
Sherry	..	2 00 a 3 00	
sweet Malaga	..	1 00 a 1 25	
Port	..	2 25 a 6 00	
Lisbon	..	8 00 a 1200	
Claret	doz.	5 00 a 6 00	
Champagne	..	4 50 a 5 00	
Muscet	..	4 50 a 6 00	
Cordials assorted	..	4 00 a 4 50	
champagne cider	..	3 00 a 5 00	
Porter, London	..	8 a 10	
American	..	10 a 14	
Soap, yellow	lb.	4 00 a 4 50	
white	..	5 00 a 5 50	
Glass 8 x 10	..	2 00	
10 x 12	..	87 a 1 00	
Oils, lamp	gal.	1 50 a 2 00	
train	..	4 00	
linseed	..	10 a 12 1/2	
White lead No. 1	keg.	12 1/2 a 160	
No. 2	..	14 a 18	
Putty	..	15 a 18	
Chewing tobacco	..	16 a 25	
Pepper	..	8 a 10	
Saltpetre	..	25	
Alum	..	45 a 50	
Borax crude	..	75	
reduced	..	2 50 a 0 00	
Indigo N. C.	..	14	
Spanish	..	10 a 11	
Ginger, ground	..	4 a 6	
race	..	12 1/2 a 14	
Salts, Epsom	..	12 a 14	
Glauber	..	18 a 25	
Saleratus	..	8 a 10	
Pearl Ash	..	7 a 8	
Chocolate	..	7 00 a 9 00	
Beeswax	..	2 75 a 3 00	
Tallow	..	10 a 12 1/2	
Castings	..	5 a 6	
Powder	keg	1 25 a 1 50	
Shot	ba	1 00	
Lead, bar	..	1 00	
pig	..	1 00	
Spirits turpentine	gal.	1 00 a 1 50	
Northern hay	cwt.	50 a 60	
Fodder	..	2 00 a 2 25	
Meal	bush.		
Salt	sack.		

#### EXCHANGE TABLE.

AUGUSTA, Nov. 20.	
AUGUSTA NOTES.	
Mechanics' Bank,	par
Agency Bank of Brunswick,	par
Bank of Augusta,	par
Augusta Ins. and Banking co.	par
Branch Georgia Rail Road,	par
Branch State of Georgia,	par
SAVANNAH NOTES.	
State Bank,	1 a 1 di
Marine and Fire Insu. Bank,	1 a 1
Central Rail Road Bank,	1 a 1
Planters' Bank,	1 a 1
COUNTRY NOTES.	
State Bank Branch, Macon,	1 a 1 di
Other Branches State Bank,	1 a 1
Brunswick Bank,	1 a 1
Branch Central R R B, Macon,	1 a 1
Branch East, and Fire Ins. B.	1 a 1
Bus. B. of Columbus, Macon,	1 a 1
Commercial B. Macon,	1 a 1
Willedgeville B.	1 a 1
Georgia Rail Road B. Athens,	1 a 1
City Council of Augusta,	1 a 1
Ocmulgee Bank,	1 a 1
Winter's Change ch. on B. of Brunswick	1 a 1
Farmers B. of Chattahoochee,	1 a 1
Ruckersville B.	1 a 3
Central B.	8 a 10
B. of Columbus,	8 a 10
B. of Hawkinsville,	12 a 14
City Council of Columbus,	15 a 18
..	15 a 18
Milledgeville,	15 a 18
Monroe Rail Road B.	35 a 40
B. of Darien and Branches,	uncertain
Chattahoochee R R & B. co.	uncertain
Western B. of Georgia,	no sale.
SOUTH CAROLINA NOTES.	
Charleston Banks,	par
Bank of Hamburg	par
Country Banks	1 a 1 di
checks.	
On New York, 1 day sight,	1 a 1 di
On Charleston,	par a 1 di
On Savannah	par a 1 di
On Richmond Va.	2 1/2 a 4
Philadelphia	2 a 4
Baltimore	2 a 4
Lexington	5 a 6
Silver and Gold,	..

#### ARRIVALS & DEPARTURES OF MAIL.

FROM JACKSONVILLE, ALA.	
On Route 3602—Jacksonville to Huntsville.	
Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 6 p.	
Departs—Tuesdays & Saturdays, 8 a.	
On Route 3660—Jacksonville to Rome, Ga.	
Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays, 4 p.	
Departs—Mondays and Fridays, 6 a.	
On Route 3661—Jacksonville to Calhoun, Ga.	
Arrives—Sundays 5 p. m.	
Departs—Wednesdays, 6 a. m.	
On Route 3662—Jacksonville to McDonald, Ala.	
Arrives—Sundays and Thursdays 7 p. m.	
Departs—Mondays and Fridays, 5 a. m.	
On Route 3663—Jacksonville to Talladega, Ala.	
Arrives—Mondays and Thursdays, 5 p.	
Departs—Wednesdays and Fridays, 6	
E. L. WOODWARD, Jr.	

#### EVENING BEFORE WEDDING.

"I will tell you," continued the aunt to Louisa, "two things which I have fully proved. The first will go far toward preventing the possibility of any discord after marriage; the second is the best and surest preservative of feminine character."

"Tell me!" said Louisa anxiously.

"The first is this: demand of your bridegroom, as soon as the marriage ceremony is over, a solemn vow, and promise also yourself, never even in jest to dispute, or express any disagreement. I tell you never! for what begins in mere bantering, will lead to serious earnest. Avoid expressing any irritation at one another's words.—Mutual forbearance is the great secret of domestic happiness. If you have erred, confess it freely, even if confession costs you some tears. Farther, promise faithfully and solemnly, never, upon any pretext or excuse, to have any secrets or concealments from each other; but to keep your private affairs from father, mother, brother, sister, relations, & the world. Let them be known only to each other and your God. Remember that any third person admitted to your confidence, becomes a party to stand between you. They will naturally side with one or the other. Promise to avoid this and renew the vow upon every temptation. It will preserve that perfect confidence, that union, which indeed make you as one. O, if the newly married would but practice this spring of conjugal peace, how many unions would be happy, which are now miserable."—Knickerbocker.

Twenty-two villages have been destroyed in Europe by the overflowing of the Nile.

The States will learn by-and-by that men of business must be selected to attend to matters of business. The merc politician is wholly unfit for such a task. This the experience of Western States, now involved in debt most clearly proves, and we hope that hereafter our past experience will not be forgotten. It is one thing to be popular and quite eloquent—it is quite another to be practical, clear-headed, and business like. Yet these are the qualities most needed in private as well as public matters.

Cin. Gaz.

#### A FACT WORTH CONSIDERING.

A friend of our, who has been many years in the China trade, relates to us an amusing instance of the way in which people will really insist on imposing upon themselves. On one of his voyages, he purchased a lot of tea, of a peculiar character, at a remarkably cheap rate, and when he reached Philadelphia placed it on sale with a grocer in South Second Street. The tea was really a superior article, but having purchased it cheap, and being disposed to be satisfied with a fair profit he directed it to be sold at only 37 1/2 cts. per pound. This was fatal, for tea so cheap could be good for nothing. It remained unsold for four months. At last, the grocer changed the label from 37 1/2 cents to \$1 25—and it is a literal fact that the tea was rapidly disposed of at the enhanced price, every body taking it for granted that it must be a very superior article. So much for being governed by appearances merely, and not exercising some share of common sense.—This latter quality, however, purchasers, occasionally seem amazingly deficient in.

ILL NATURED JESTS.—If it is dangerous to speak of ourselves, it is much more so to take freedom with other people. A jest may tickle many, but if it hurts one, the resentment that follows it may do you more injury than the reputation service.

Be slow in choosing a friend, & slower to change him—courteous to all intimate with few; slight no man for his meanness, nor esteem any for their wealth or greatness.

Bankrupt Law.—The Legislature of Kentucky it seems, is about to instruct the Senators from that State to vote for the repeal of the Bankrupt Law. The House of Representatives, by a large majority, have adopted resolutions of instruction, in favor of the repeal of the Bankrupt Law of the Extra Session, and the Senate having refused by a vote of 21 to 11, to modify the resolutions, as to instruct to amend instead of repealing, will of course concur.—Nashville Banner.

Heavy Mail Robbery.—The Great Western mail which left Philadelphia on the night of the 8th inst. was robbed of the







